Bombay Gazette.

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VOLUME XLVI.] SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1835. [No. 2,174.

THE Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India beg to give notice, that their usual Meeting will be held on Tuesday the 5th May next, at the Rooms of the Native Education Society on the Esplanade, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when Prizes will be distributed to those who produce the finest specimens of fruits and vegetables grown on the Island; preference being given to growers for the market.

JOHN VAUPELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th April, 1835.

પશ્ચમ હીનદોશતીનમાંની બાગા ઐત તથા છરાઐત મેવાની ફેઆંમેતી બ જર આપેછેલે તેનાં શરેશતા પરમાણે શ ભા મંગલવારે આવતા મેએ મહીનાંની ૨ મી તારીખે કાંપ ઊપરની હીનદ નીશા લની મંડલીનાં ગેર મધે બપોરે ૧૧ વા ગતે થાશે તારે એ રતનાં બારા નમુનાં ની શાક તરકારી તથા ફલ ફલાવત તથા કેરી જે કોઈ તાંહાં લાવશે તેને ઈનામ કરાવશે ને આપશે *—શ્રી મુમબઈ મધે બાગાઐત તથા છરાઐત મેલાના કાર ખાનાં તારીખ ૧ લી એપરેલ ૧૮૩૫ *

જાંને વાપેલ શાહેબ મી ટની વીશ શહી *

પશ્ચિમ હિંદુસ્થાનતીલ બાગાઈત વ જીરા ઈત મડળીચી કામેટી ખબર દેત આહેત કી ત્યાંચી નિરખેપ્રમાણે સમા મંગળવારી પુઢીલે મેમહિનેચા પાચવે તારખેસ કાપાવરીલ હિંદુસ્થાના મંડળીચે ઘરાંત દોન પ્રહરી બ કરા વાજતાં હોઈલ તેન્હાં થા વરતુંતીલ ચા गल्ला मासल्याची शाक भाजी व फळ फळा वत जे कोणी तेથે આણીતીલ ત્યાસ ઈનામ ઠરાવનીલ વ દેતીલ મુકામ મુંબઈત બાગાઈત વ જિરાઈત મંડળીચા કારખાના તારીખ ૪ આપ્રીલ સન ૧૮૩૫

જામવાપેલ ચિટનાવીસ સહી.

FOR SALE,

THE following Horses belonging to a gentleman leaving Bombay:—

A white Arab Horse, rising 5 yrs. 13. 3.

A *grey do. do.* 4 yrs. old 13. 2,—Both of these have been recently imported, of great blood, temper and action.

A *bay Arab Horse*, 5 yrs, old, 13. 3, of great strength, and well broken to single or double harness.

Also for sale,—*A London Built Stanhope* with patent axles, in excellent order, with nearly new harness; and a first rate grey Buggy horse 14. 3 and 5 yrs. old, of fine temper, and with stylish action; either for saddle or harness.

The Buggy, harness, or horse, may be had separately.

A Set of excellent carriage harness nearly new, and made to order, with breast bands and spare collars.

The above are well worth attention, and may be seen on application to RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE and Co., to whom enquirers are referred.

BOMBAY, *4th April*, 1835.

IN THE COURT FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT GEORGE HIGGS, of Bombay, horse dealer and broker, an insolvent, did, on the twenty fourth day of March instant, file his petition in my office, praying that, he might be discharged from all liability for, or in respect of the debts, claims, and demands for which he was liable at the time of presenting his petition for the benefit of the Act of Parliament of 9th Geo. 4th chap: 73. intituled an act for the relief of insolvent debtors in the East Indies.

Any creditor wishing to dissent from the said insolvent having his discharge, must give notice in writing thereof to me at my office, within fourteen calendar months from the said twenty-fourth day of March and all creditors, who shall not have given such notice, will, at the expiration of the said fourteen calendar months, be taken to have assented thereto.

D B. SMITH.
Chief Clerk.

Bombay, 26th March, 1835.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND CO.,—On Tuesday next 7 inst. will submit for public Outcry, and sell off chiefly without limits, the following collection of Goods, viz. a variety of Plate and Plated Ware comprising Curry dishes, Butter and Milk Pots, Sa[illegible] reens, Bottle Stands, Bread Bask[illegible] Tumblers with Covers, Toast Ra[illegible] Liquor, Eggs Cruet and Pi[illegible] Frames, &c. Silver, Table, Desser[illegible] Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert F[illegible] Soup Ladles, Gravy and Salt Sp[illegible] &c. 50,000 superior percussion C[illegible] Caps, French Liquors of sorts, Sup[illegible] rior China Camphor wood Trun[illegible] fancifully painted Feath[illegible] Fans, Russia Leather D[illegible] and Pocket Books of [illegible] blue Finger Cups, [illegible] Oil Burners, Benga[illegible] gues in fine order, a[illegible] Wines of sorts, apper[illegible] Estate, various Glass a[illegible] Ware, sundry useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. any V[illegible] Horses, and other Cattle that [illegible] be received.

Forbes Street, 4th April, 1834.

BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS of the *Royal Bank of S[illegible] land*, at 30 days si[illegible] COUTTS and Co. of Lond[illegible] be had on application t[illegible] dersigned, in setts of [illegible] £200, £300, and £40[illegible] change of 1s. 10½d. [illegible] upwards at 1 | 11 per [illegible] pees, and from parties at [illegible] Remittances on the Civil [illegible] Pay Offices of Bombay, [illegible] ceived in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUAR[illegible]

Bombay, 4th April, 1835.

TO BE LET.

THE well known Commo[illegible] and airy House, called [illegible] Hall, in Mazagon, lately vacated [illegible] James Henderson, Esq.—Apply [illegible] JUGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

BOMBAY, *4th April*, 1835.

DOCTOR U. M. LOBO, who did formerly attend several families here, and who was appointed seven years ago, first Physician and surgeon at Damaun by the King of Portugal, begs to announce to the public that he has returned to Bombay and resides at MR J. A. PEREIRA'S, in Meadow street, No. 8, whoever may require his services, will secure his prompt attendance upon the shortest notice.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1835.

O DOUTOR U. M. LOBO, que aqui esteve muito tempo attendendo varias familias, e á quazi sete annos foi nomeado Fizico, e Cirurgiaõ Mor de Damaõ por El-Rei de Portugal, tem o prazer d' annungiar ao Publico, que tem regressado á esta, e mora em Caza do Senhor J. A. Pereira em Meadow Street No. 8: quem quizer o seu servigo, dando-lhe disso noticia, será promptamente attendido.

Bombaim, 3 d' Abril 1835.

ડાગતર અ મ કે ોચો જે પેહલાં અ તરેનાં ઘણાંએક લોકેાને ઓશડ આપ તે હતો ને જેહને પુરતુગાલનાં રાજાએ શ્રી દમણ મધેનો વરશ ૭ થુધી પેલે ડા ગતર તથા વઈદકરાવેાતો તે લેાકેાને જાહે ર કરેછે જે તેવેા શ્રી મુમબઈ મધે ૪ રીઆ વેાછે ને બાશતર ૯ અ પીરેરા નુ ઘર બી [illegible] ઈશરરીત નંબર [illegible]

For Freight and Passage to London and Liverpool, and to sail by the 1st of May, 1835.

THE new *Barque* AMELIA THOMPSON, of 600 tons Burthen, WILLIAM PIGOTT H. C. S. Commander. This Vessel has an experienced Surgeon on board, and was built expressly for Passengers with a height of 7 feet 3 inches, between the Decks and large cabins.

Apply to the Commander, or to, Messrs. MCGREGOR, EDMOND AND Co. at their office.

BOMBAY, *4th April*, 1835.

WANTS TO RETURN TO ENGLAND.

A YOUNG MAN, as Servant aged 24,—would be glad to engage with a single Gentleman or Family. General health at sea, good, and can produce respectable references.

All Letters addressed, A B. Head Clerk, Poonah Post office.—*Post Paid.*

Bombay, 4th April, 1835.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

BOMBAY SAVING'S BANK.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that the undermentioned Gentlemen have been constituted a Committee for the management of the Bombay Saving's Bank.

The Accountant General... } Government
The Sub-Treasurer..... } Agents.
The Adjutant General.
The Brigade Major of King's Troops.
The Town Major
James Farish, Esq.
The Reverend Mr. Young.
Lewis Grant, Esq.
H. P. Hadow, Esq.
[illegible] Esq.

2nd. A permanent establishment of grass cutters is to be entertained for each troop of horse artillery and cavalry, consisting of a mucadum and a proportion of grass cutters, not less than one third the full complement in cantonments, and two thirds when marching.

3rd. Commanding officers shall make such arrangements for foraging the horses unprovided with grass cutters, as they may consider most advantageous, but it is to be understood, that on no account whatever, is the sum now sanctioned for the purpose rupees 4, including every contingent expense, to be exceeded, without the sanction of the commander in chief, having been previously obtained.

4th. The forage account is to be kept by the quarter master, and all disbursements made by him under the orders of the commanding officer, and regularly inserted in the regimental forage book.

5th. No disbursements except those for the protection of the forage to take place, without permission previously obtained from head quarters.

6th. All alterations in the number of grass cutters mustered, to be noted in the forage fund book, and reported to head quarters,

7th. The forage fund account to be balanced quarterly signed by the officer commanding, adjutant, and quarter master, and the amount entertained in the forage book; the report hitherto forwarded monthly to head quarters, to be transmitted quarterly in future,

8th. Annual statements of the forage fund account to be transmitted on the 31st December to head quarters, for the information of government.

9th. The system to be minutely reported upon by reviewing officers.

10th. The established daily ration of forage is fixed as follows.

Hay 30 lbs, or kurbee 20 lbs, lucern 30 lbs, and when green grass is supplied 40 lbs.

11th. Whenever the number of grass cutters mustered with mounted corps shall be less than the proportion laid down in para 2nd of the G. G. O. dated the 28th May 1829, an explanatory certificate will bere-quired to accompany the pay abstract, specifying the causes of the deficiency, whether through inability to procure the regulated complement, casualties not filled up, or numbers struck off on temporary reduction, which latter must in no case be effected without previous sanction from head quarters.

12th. The monthly pay of five (5) rupees to grass cutters of mounted corps and horse artillery, to be continued as at present (one third,) which number should not be exceeded in garrison without authority from head quarters.

13th. A reduction of one (1) rupee to be made from the present allowance for foraging each horse per mensem, from that portion unprovided with grass cutters, from the 1st of May next.

14th. The allowance of sixty (60) rupees per mensem granted to quarter masters of mounted corps for the management of the forage fund accounts, to be continued to regiments of dragoons and light cavalry, but the like amount hitherto drawn by the quarter masters of troops of horse artillery, to be reduced to rupees thirty (30) per mensem.

15th. A guarantee fund to be established in each mounted European and native corps, and troop of horse artillery, to provide against the recurrence of dry seasons and other contingencies; the maximum to be hereafter specified:

Regiment of dragoons....	Rupees....	13,000
Ditto native cavalry.....		9,000
A troop of horse artillery.....		4,000

15th. All sums in excess of those above stated, to be paid to the public treasury, as an available saving to government.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1835.

No. 164 of 1835.—Antonio Gonsalves compounder in the native hospital at Bassadore, is promoted to the rank of assistant apothecary, to complete the number of that rank fixed for the service of the indian navy.

Shaik Moosha, apprentice in the hospital of the 8th regiment native infantry is promoted to the rank of compounder, and placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1835.

No. 165 of 1835.—By a resolution passed in the ... ral department under date ...

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. BRUCE'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As it might be inferred from the Editorial remarks in your paper of last Wednesday, that I am desirous of having the question of my late removal from office, discussed in the Newspapers of this Presidency, I beg to inform you that, so far from being disposed to lend myself to any thing of the kind, I conceived that such a proceeding on my part would be highly improper, the more so now that a principal party concerned is no longer here.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors have prescribed a particular course to be pursued by all of their Servants who may consider themselves aggrieved by any act of the Local Government, and that course I have adopted.

I shall feel oblige by your giving publicity to this communication.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, Your obedt. servant,
W. C. BRUCE.

BOMBAY, 2nd April 1835.

THE MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Mr. EDITOR,—The Madras Military Fund is an institution which was originally founded for certain defined purposes partly embracing charitable objects and partly objects of convenience to its members.

Living, as we do, in a country of a caste and exclusion, the Madras people, as well perhaps as outselves, would seem to have imbibed a few local prejudices, which, the sooner they are discarded, the better for the harmony of society, and for our own reputation of possessing a reasonable portion of good sense, which Mr. EDITOR, is the best qualification we can carry with us into the transactions of ordinary life.

The EDITOR of the Madras Herald, who manages his pen well, and his subject often with impressive effect, is sometimes, however, erroneous in principle, and in his leading article of the 18th instant, he assumes a position, which, although not essential to his argument, is one requiring to be corrected, because many as well as himself, have fallen into the same mistake.

He sets out, in his notice of the letters of Xiphias, with several questions of great consistency and force, but, in reference to his opinion of the determination expressed by the Court of Directors, of acting on the more liberal spirit of the age, he has erred in a very material point. He says the Directors are only the Trustees of the Natives of India, out of whose pockets comes every extraordinary donation; by which I imagine, is implied, that the revenues of India come out of the Pockets of the people.

He would seem to have forgot that the Goverment revenue of India is, in fact, the land rent, paid by the Tenantry to their Landlord; and that Landlord is the Government, which has purchased the estate by the same means formerly adopted by those, who were compelled, by a stronger arm, to relinquish it. The Court, therefore, pays not from the pockets of the people of India; unless indeed, a landed proprietor in England may be said to take his rents from the pockets of his tenantry; and I imagine the aristocracy of that country would spurn the idea, were you to attempt to apply it to their case. They will tell you that they only receive an equivalent for what they give; and the Government of India is exactly under the same circumstances. The revenue of India, therefore, ... virtually as much with the English proprietor the ... Government, being the proprietor of ... are those of the se- ... which ... [redacted] ... ages of such a measure, both to the Company ... nd to the subjects of the Company. And first ... antages to the subjects of the Company. I ... m precedence, not out of disrespect to the ... n power, but, because many of the advanta- ... s side are contingent, and can only be apper ... y first explaining those of the people. These ... erous. There is no people more attached ... e Natives of this country to domains, where ... ay retire, free from the interruption of the ... nidous of government, and from fear of ejectment. ... ums lavished, by the rich, on their residences and ... will bear me out in this assertion, and if ... few have, of late years, spent money ... because they have been unable to ... perpetuity, in improving and ... ey might lay out their super- ... neral complaint, that many ... for preservation, instead of ... ountry; but, will any man ... uarantee of the power and ... ey could purchase freehold ... prefer expending their money on ... signing it to the keeping of mother ... or, the benefits would be incalcu- ... eat obstacle to their procuring subsis- ... ing, want of capital, would be, in a great ... oved. Capitalists would naturally take ... adorning the estates, which they might ... to their posterity, and those who now hardly ... miserable pittance, by renting the lands of the ... pany, would obtain a comfortable maintenance, by ... ng the lands, and building the residences of their ... wealthier neighbours. That a free merchandize is ... nd is essential to the posterity of a state, all histo- ... ows. Our own statutes against entails are quite ... enough, with the fact, that the wealth of Eng- ... es from the period, when most of the Church ... nds were thrown into the hands of the ... now that the price I have fixed for ... have fixed it at that sum, in order ... sibility of loss either to the seller. ... It is, in fact, equivalent to mak- ... perpetual, saving, after a time, ... of collection,—But it to be ... d will never be improved in ... and if it be, the owner will ... efits, for under him, it will ... ed, under the Company, where ... was fleeting, such improvement ... u expected. Besides, will it not ... o get even three and a third per ... than to have it unfructifying in his ... erms I have made are such, that the ... , if they will, and will not the pro- ... d elevate them in the eyes of their ... f the advantages to the Company, ... much, for whatever benefits the sub- ... said before, must benefit the ruling ... interests of these two classes are not ... useparable. The value of the land will ... crease in the value of the lands at present ... give a value to those now waste, which, ... f thirty years, may form a very pretty stock ... new sales; and increase in the value of lands ... an increase of wealth, that will bring an ... n revenue: expences of collection will, in a ... sure, be saved, the same sum at least will be ... d by the interest on the sale price of lands, as ... obtained by rental, and should the whole lands ... rented be sold, the enormous sum of nearly three ... dred and eighty seven million pounds sterling will ... with fairness, and impartiality, as the only means of securing the creditable conduct of public duty. If this rule is followed, no class can be offended or disappointed.—They will see the impartiality exorcised, and exert themselves to merit similar notice; and the East Indian, I think, cannot but admit the fairness of this rule.—

It is true, as I had occasion to observe in a recent reply I sent you to a Karkoon, who addressed you in a somewhat Utopian strain, that the British Government is aristocratical in it's constitution; although that of India is less under that influence, than the home authority, still it certainly partakes of it; and I dare say, it sometimes happens, that unworthy selections are made, to gratify friends; but I hope, the East Indian would spurn the idea of being so chosen, or named even with these unworthy few.

I may tell him, that I myself was once a dependent, and in search of employment.—I, however, adopted the course of being steadily industrious, and anxious to act with credit.—I persevered, succeeded, and, by degrees, rose in my branch of business, until at last I was able to assist others, who, I thought, justly merited my best exertions, in their behalf.—In a word, I put my trust in the faculties given me by Providence, a rule which I would recommend to all East-Indians, as these faculties will thus gradually improve; and this class shall then always as occasion offers, have justice done them; while I am found in the character of

CERBERUS.

BOMBAY, 2nd April, 1835.

DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS IN BRITISH INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I feel much obliged to you for giving insertion to my last letter, and, as the accordance of one favour generally produces a demand for a second, I am again induced to attempt a trespass on your columns. I will not pretend to say, that I am careless whether you give insertion to my letters or not; for if I did not deem them worthy of the notice, at least, of intelligent men, I would not take the trouble of putting them on paper; and though the reception, or disregard of them, can respectively neither benefit nor injure me personally, the former is certainly calculated to confer that mental satisfaction which every well disposed person must feel, at having contributed, however remotely, to the welfare of his fellow men, whether those men constitute the Government of a country, or are private individuals in it. I have, however, always thought the interests of these separate classes are inseparable. Whatever tends to the improvement of Government must tend to the benefit of subjects, and whatever tends to the benefit of subjects must, at least, lessen the toils of Government.—writing, as I do, for India, I have a very easy task before me. The people have been too much accustomed to despotism, and warfare, under Native rulers, not to appreciate the blessings they enjoy, under the mild, yet powerful, sway of the British; and the Governors, though vested with almost arbitrary power, have been so innoculated, as it were with the principles of liberty, in their own country, are so responsible before the tribunals of that country, for their conduct here, and are so much influenced by public opinion, that the very despotic nature of their power only enables them to carry beneficial measures into effect, with less difficulty, not to oppress with greater facility. But to say much on preliminary matters, were quite unnecessary in a newspaper, which cannot be supposed to have much space to throw away on theories. You are certainly more liberal in this respect, than many others, but the extensiveness of your liberality should operate as a check upon the abuse of it. I will therefore proceed at once to the point upon which I intend to have the honour of addressing you, in this letter; which is a plan for the ... present belonging to the East India ... y. But first, I will say a few words on the

1.—All land, the property of the East India Company, hitherto farmed out at rent, to be considered saleable, whether it be land built upon in Towns, or any other.

2.—No lands, not hitherto farmed out at rent, to be considered, on any account, saleable.

3.—The price of saleable lands, to be invariably thirty years purchase, that is, thirty times as much as the annual rent now paid for them.

4.—The annual rent, to be fixed upon an average of the last three years.

5.—In order to preserve as much as possible the rights of present renters, they shall have the option of purchasing the lands, now rented by them, but, if they decline so doing, any other person may become purchaser, granting the present renters a lease of the lands now held by him for thirty years, on the same terms, as those granted by the Company. But the renter may wave his right, or compound for it with the purchaser, if he pleases.

6.—In case, the cultivator fails paying the present amount of rent annually, he may be at once ejected, and the same mode of recovering arrears to be used, as the law authorizes at present.

7.—That in order to facilitate sales, a land office be opened, in the principal Cutchery of each collectorate, to be superintended by the Collector, or his deputy.

8.—That in the event of any person's being desirous of becoming a purchaser, he give notice in writing, at the land office, specifying the land to be purchased, its extent, the rent it is now farmed for, the name of the present occupier, and the name of the intended purchaser, with his place of abode.

9.—That within one year after notice be given, he shall (unless the Collector find any reasonable objection) be put in possession of the land stipulated for, preserving the rights of the present cultivators for thirty years.

10.—That on being put into possession, he shall be considered bound for the purchase money, and the land shall be mortgaged to the Company, as security for it, till the full amount be paid.

11.—That interest on the whole purchase money, or such part of it as may be unliquidated, shall be charged to the purchaser, at the rate of three and one third per cent per annum, recoverable by the Collector as rents now are.

12.—That in the event of the interest remaining unliquidated, six months after it shall have been due and demanded, the purchase be at once vacated, and notice of the default be published in the Gazette.

13.—That in the event of the purchaser's neglect to pay the whole of the stipulated purchase money, with ... in thirty years after the purchase shall have been agreed on, and the land delivered over to the purchaser, it be put up to public auction, in the principal Cutchery in the Collectorate, at the land office, after six months notice shall have been given in the Gazette.

14.—That such sale be at the risk of the first purchaser, and the proceeds of it, after completing the purchase money and interest due, be paid over to the original purchaser; but if sufficient be not realized for that purpose, the land revert to the Company, and all instalments hitherto paid be forfeited.

15.—That at the time of purchase, a title deed be given by the Collector, signed by himself as Superintendent of the land office, and countersigned by the Governor and Council, specifying the land sold, its quantity, and situation, its previous yearly rent, the sum it is sold for, and terms of sale, to whom it is sold and name of the present cultivator, with a clause vacating it, if the terms of sale be infringed.

16.—Each deed of sale to be registered in the district land office, and notified in the Gazette.

17.—All payments of principal purchase money, or interest, to be receipted on the back of these deeds, and registered in the Land offices.

18.—All payments of principal to be moreover notified in the Gazette.

19.—That this land may be at any time transfered with its liabilities, by making over the title deed to the new purchaser, and registering the sale in the land office; but such registration shall never be made, until the seller shall have discharged all arrears of interest, up to that date.

20.—That in all cases, the person in possession at the end of the thirty years from the day of sale, be the person responsible for the completion of the purchase money, and for the consequences of the sale.

21.—That the yearly interest shall be applied to the same uses as the rent now is, but that the instalments of principal shall be remitted to Commissioners, appointed to receive them, who shall invest the money, either in Indian Government securities, or in English, as may be deemed expedient.

22.—That the interest of these, which, even in the latter, cannot be less (at the present price of stock) than three and one third per cent per annum, shall be credited to those Collectors, from whom instalments have been received proportionally, to make up the deficiency which must be caused in the amount of their rental, upon payment of each instalment, on which interest will be no longer chargeable.

23.—As the lands in a collectorate are sold, the establishment may be proportionally reduced, and the amount saved by reductions may be applied, either to the reduction of the Territorial debt, or otherwise, as may be deemed, by competent authority, expedient.

24.—That all land, purchased on this plan, shall be held, after completion of the purchase money in free and common Soccage for ever, and with the same rights, as are enjoyed by men holding land on similar tenure in England, subject only to such modifications with regard to descents &c. as may seem more suitable to the natives of this country, and for the advantage of the proprietors.

25.—That it be distinctly laid down, that sovereign rights, or such as would give them more power over the lives, liberties, or fortunes of their tenant, or labourers, than is enjoyed by landlords in England, shall in no wise be conceded to them. Sovereign rights are to be exercised only by the Company, or its authorized deputies.

26. That nothing in this be construed, to limit the

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on 28 June, 2017

power of the state in imposing, in future, taxes on and, as well as on other commodities.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.
FOUNDLING.

THE STATUE TO LORD BENTINCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Your correspondent *Lament* entangles himself in a net of his own construction. Suppose that Lord Bentinck thought his name better preserved in the Records of the abolition of Suttees, and in institutions for the Education of the Natives, than in blocks of lifeless marble; and more honour done to him in connecting his name with these, than in giving him a splendid Ball and entertaiment, on which lacs of rupees are spent, while the poor are starving and uneducated, might not this account for the answer he gave to the Gentleman who waited upon him about the Statue business? In one word, let us suppose that Lord William did not want a statue at all, while money could be so much better spent, and I think we can account for his answer, without derogating from that high renown he has acquired during his administration in India.

I am Your's,
HOPEWELL.

LORD CLARE AND THE ADDRESS BY ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor,—I remember hearing a story from an officer that had served long on board a man of war relative to two commodores, both of them good natured, *sailor-hearted* fellows. As soon as the one came on board a ship, he looked all round about to see if there was not something that was faulty, and if a rope was not properly coiled, or a piece of yarn however small to be observed on the deck, he was sure to notice it, and find fault with it. The other pursued a course directly the opposite, took notice of all that he saw commendable. The nature in both the instances was the same, that of exciting all on board to the diligent performance of their respective duties, although the method was so very different. If I may be allowed to give my humble opinion without imputing flattery on the one hand or carping on the other the case is the same with your correspondent Gleucaim, and the branch of the Kirk in Bombay; which however is the more Christian plan, he may see from the 13th of Corinthians, where, as one description of charity, it is said that "it hopeth all things," it seems indeed, according to your correspondent, that the members of the Kirk Session of St. Andrews were mistaken, and that his Lordship "thinks very differently" from them. Well, they told him what were the motives by which a Governor *should* be actuated in encouraging religion, they have preached to him his duty, and if they were mistaken in applying them to him, they erred on the side of charity; and if his Lordship's words be capable of the sense *Glencairn* puts upon them, it is to be hoped that he will have the zeal and love for Lord Clare's welfare, to forward him a copy of his letter, that he may benefit by it, and correct his error.

I am, Your's Obt.
AN OBSERVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR SIR,—Concurring as I entirely do in the sentiments expressed on Military Courts of Request in SERPEN's able communication to you, dated 25th inst., and as he really appears to have the *public good* at heart,—I would ask him, whether he conceives that when a Plaintiff makes a false complaint against the Defendant, the Crown Master has or never the power of punishing him? I also wish to be informed what right a commanding officer has to seize a House and Property of considerable value, and put the same up to public auction when the Military Court of Requests cannot interfere with pecuniary claims amounting to more than four hundred Rupees? The Dwelling in question, with the Property, is, according to its intrinsic value, worth, say, about 3 or 4000 Rupees. Of course at a sale, articles very seldom (at least at one of this nature) fetch their real worth. Now supposing that an officers Property, which he may value as above, is so pounced upon, and should fetch just sufficient to cover the demand of a greedy Plaintiff, ought not the authority who ordered this proceeding, to make good the difference, particularly when the officer it concerns may be absent from his Station on duty by order of Government? Serpens well knows, no doubt, that

"The Pilot best of wind, does talk
The Peasant of his cattle
The Shepherd of his fleecy flock
The Soldier of his battle"—

And whilst on this subject, I will ask Serpens one more question. What right has a Military Court of Requests to settle a case on merely hearing the Plaintiffs side of the story, and when the Defendant has given the most unobjectionable reasons for his absence?

BICHON.

DECCAN, 2nd April, 1835.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

POST LETTERS.

1 H. Stracy esq.....Bombay.
1 Lieutenant G. F. Parry, late 6th, N. I.....ditto.
1 Mrs. Gellies.....ditto.
1 Mr. William M. T. Parry, assist. surg. 22th, L. C. ditto.
1 John Weldy.....ditto.
1 Mr. M. Lafrenais.....ditto.
1 Messrs. Freeman & co.....ditto.
1 Mr. John Edmond Spain.....ditto.
1 Frederick Herron esq. C. S.....ditto.
2 Exma. Sra. D. Maria Antonia Moreira de Macedo.....ditto.
2 Ao Rmo. Sr. Pe. M. Fr. Joze de Senta Clara..ditto.
1 Ao Illmo. Sr. Joaqm. M. Correa Mendes.....ditto,
1 Sr. Antonio Fidelles de Costa.....ditto.
1 Ao Illmo. Sr. Innocencia Mariano Mariano Mendes de Silva.....ditto.
1 Rustomjee Curtetjee Parsee, merchant.....ditto,
1 Mooina Samsoodin esqr. agent for Amboydass Cooverjee, Surat twine merchant.....ditto.
1 Abdul Raza, Kazranee.....ditto.
1 Shaik Ally Syrang.....ditto.
1 Mr. T. T. Vongeyer, chief secretary's office....ditto.
1 Moteeram Soorutram.....d tto.
1 Chotinulal Oodesunker.....ditto.
1 T. L Strange esq.....ditto,
1 Lieutenant J. Armstrong, Bengal artillery....ditto.
1 Ensign E. P. Lynch, 16th R. B. N. I.....ditto.
1 Mrs. Frances Smith, care of lieut, Smith, 2nd or Queen's Royals.....ditto.
1 John Mahomed.....ditto.
1 Bhawso Bhiccajee.....ditto.
1 Muncherjee Limjee.....ditto.
1 Nusserwanjee and Co, merchants.....ditto.
1 Nasserwanjee Bomanjee.....ditto.
1 Muncherjee Merwanjee.....ditto.
Wisswanath and Ramchunder Juggonath Senaee.ditto.
1 A. McCumby.....ditto.
Mrs. Lander.....ditto,
Captain W. T. Graham.....ditto,
Lieut. D. E. Mill, deputy pay master.....ditto.
Lieut, P. L. Powell, India navy.....ditto.
Mrs. Maria Mungur.....ditto.
1 Major R. Pouget, engineers.....dttto.
1 Ensign E. D. Milne.....ditto.
1 Ahjee Abdoolla.....ditto.
1 Mahadoo Sawanth.....ditto.
1 Rafiel de Silva.....dittto.
1 Sorabjee Nusserwanjee and Co.....ditto.
1 Mittah Sett Curriembhoy.....ditto.

F. BOURCHIER.
Bombay, 1st April 1835. *Post Master Genl.*

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Captain Rankin, Pay Mr. N. D. A. from Ahmedabad.
Ensign H. Boye, 21d. Regt. from Ahmedabad.
Lieut. Hawkins, 8th Regt. from Carranja.
Asst. surgeon F. S. Arnott, M. D. from Rajkote.
Lieut Russell, 11th Regt. N. I from Panwell.

DEPARTURES.

Asst. Surgeon A. Weatherhead, M. D. to Poonah.
Lieut. Russell, 11th Regt. N. I. to Panwell.
Lieut. Hawkins, 8th Regt. N. I. to Carranja.
Capt. W. C. Freeman, 2d. Grs. Regt to Europe.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS. NONE.

DEPARTURES.

March 31st The H. C. Sloop of War Ternate, Lieut. I. H. Row5and, in charge, to the Persian Gulf.
April, 2d. Ship Sarah—W. Syms, Master, to Liverpool.
1st. New Cutter Nurbudah, Mid. A. H. Gardner, Commander, to Mandavie.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	131	123
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 329, a 1st class,	107 ¾	071
Do. No. 31, a 1040, 2nd class....	107	107
Do. 1041, a 1010, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	107 *at*	11
Third five per cent Loan.....	110	110
Bills on England.....	2s.	12d.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	107½	7½
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101¼	101½
Canton Bills,.....	210½	210¾
Spanish dollars per 100,.....	2212	21¾
Sovereign each,.....	11	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

April 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
„ 4th Saturday.....	3 51	4 23
„ 5th Sunday.....	4 56	5 38
„ 6th Monday.....	6 21	6 49
„ 7th Tuesday.....	7 17	7 55

To Correspondents.

We can only publish MR. SIMMONS' Letter as an advertisement.

FROM A NATIVE CORRESPONDENT.

A Swordsman who arrived in Bombay a few days ago from Poona had, last week, exhibited several feats of his skill, in the Prabhoo Street, near Agiary Lane, in Girgaum, and at the Bungalow of Juggannathjee Sunkursett, Esq. viz, he cut several limes placed on the neck of another man, from inside the cloth held by others, without injuring the cloth, from thread without hurting the latter, and some, whilst forming parabolas in the air. He also cut a clove placed on the tip of the tongue of a man without the least injury to the man, &c. &c. This whole exhibition I myself witnessed, and found it was admirably performed. So much so that any one ignorant of the science, would think it was performed by miracle.

AN INNOCENT M[illegible]

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 4TH APRIL, 1835.

No arrivals since our last.

By letters received from Goa up to the end of March, we learn that anarchy and confusion, still prevail in that unhappy country. Those of the principal inhabitants and public Functionaries who declined taking an active part in the rebellion, or lending their countenance to the subsequent proceedings of the self constituted Government, were ordered to leave the territory within a given time, under pain of the highest penalties, the Military Governor intimating that such was the unanimous wish of the Troops he had the honor to *command*. We hear of the arrival here of the Counsellors of the Prefecture, Brigadier de Mello, (who was ordered to leave Goa within 3 days from the date of his sentence of banishment) Signor D. Joze M. de Castro, as also the President, and one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Goa, and of many of the principle Inhabitants, including, many Military Officers. The new Government has annulled, in the name of the Queen of Portugal, all the decrees and orders passed by the Regent in the name of the Queen, and assures its supporters that not only shall they suffer no punishment for these acts, but that they shall receive the thanks of the Queen, and of the Portuguese Ministry, and be rewarded.

His Excellency Senor Peres has forwarded to the authorities and inhabitants of Goa, a circular declaring all the acts of the new and self-elected Government to be null and void, and denouncing the leaders of the rebellion, and their followers, as traitors against the State and Majesty of Portugal, and warning them of the punishment awarded to that offence. By the time of our next publication we shall endeavor to procure a translation of this Document, and will lay it before our readers.

THE *Calcutta Hurkaru* says that the opinion which obtains most confidence is, that Lord Melville will be the new Governor-General. The reports that Lord Cowley is the new President of the Board of Control, is also said to be likely to prove well founded.

LORD BENTINCK is no longer Governor General of India. He left Calcutta on the 20th ult. having previously given in his formal resignation as Governor General, and Commander in Chief. The usual salute was fired on the afternoon of the 21st ult., on Sir Charles Metcalf's installation into office.

THE body of a Parsee, about 22 years of age,—was found early on monday morning last, on the Esplanade sea beach, below high water mark. It appeared that the deceased had been to a feast on the preceding evening, at the Breach Candy Road, but no information was elicited to trace what had become of him after the party had broke up. From the body being naked when found, and the turban and clothes lying not far distant, above the high water mark, it was supposed the deceased had gone to the sea side to bathe, or perform some religious ceremony.

A correspondent has kindly favored us with the following extract of a letter from Edur, under date the 25th ultimo.

"We are now halting, and can have little else to do, but on the 17th inst. we made a tremendous march, (to barn Pinora the village of Sarray Mull) which brought us within 35 miles of the Bengalees. The natives of this part of the world wonder how we were not anihilated in the expedition, and truly, had the enemy been good men and true we should have had a heavy loss, for our road lay through a valley flanked on each side by high hills on which were posted strong parties of Bheels insterpersed with Macranies. We came into the pass about noon on the 18th, after having marched hard all night. A brisk but ineffectual fire was kept up on us for about 8 miles;—all the balls, very few excepted, going over us. We bivouacked at Pinora after consuming it and all its stores with fire, and next morning 19th—we returned to Camp. Now was the time when we really had some hard fighting. Our detachment brought up the rear, and had (strange to say) only 16 wounded, altho we must have killed at least 350 of the enemy. Accounts have come in which quite warrant us in reckoning their loss at this. I can only give a faint idea of the scene. Our [illegible] movement inspired the Bheels with courage, which it was every moment necessary to cool by attacking them with the rear guard, which indeed was performing light infantry duty, for at least 10 miles of the way homeward. The Sepoys behaved with the most soldier-like steadiness, especially the Barodra detachment, which must have appeared conspicuous to every one in the Force. I never in my life saw so strong a country, and such is said to be the impression which our march into it has created, that the Macranies have left the Raja, and he is now said to be almost without a follower. He may however elude all our attempts to catch him in such hills as this region presents, provided the Bheels do but remain true to him, which is very likely, seeing their interests are the same. The Rajah has, however, lately expressed his desire to Mr. Erskine to be allowed to come in, so that the affairs seems to promise a speedy close."

The following order by His Majesty for facilitating the promotion of old and deserving officers in the Kings Army, appears in the *Times* of the 10th November last. It is a boon of no ordinary value, and will, we have no doubt, give much satisfaction, and be gratefully received.

THE ARMY.

(*From the Times, November* 10.)

WILLIAM R.

Whereas we think it expedient to direct further means for facilitating the promotion of old and deserving officers of our army, and to secure better provision in certain cases for those who have zealously and diligently fulfilled their duties in our service; our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby declare, that for every three vacancies accruing by death on the retired list, or on the British half pay, in the ranks of colonel and lieutenant-colonel, one major serving upon full pay shall be promoted to the unattached rank and half-pay of a lieutenant colonel of infantry. That, in like manner, for every three vacancies on the retired list, or on the British half-pay, in the rank of major, one captain shall be promoted from the full pay; and for every three vacancies in the rank of captain, one lieutenant shall be promoted from the full pay to the unattached rank and half-pay of a major or Captain of infantry respectively.

We are further pleased to declare, that the officers to be selected for this promotion, shall be recommended to us by our General Commanding-in-Chief. That the half pay of the unattached commissions so created shall, in all cases, be the new rates of half-pay for infantry, as laid down in the schedule annexed to the 25th article of our warrant of the 22nd of July, 1830, and the officers so promoted under this regulation shall retain their claims to pensions for their widows at the rates accorded to their new ranks.

The vacancies which these promotions will create on full pay to be in all cases filled from the half-pay list; and one third of the casualties which have occurred in the respective ranks since the 1st of April, 18 34. to be considered as vacancies to which promotion shall be made.

OUR last publication informed our readers that the Whig Ministry had been turned out of office, and that the star of Toryism was, once more, in the ascendant. It is but natural that we should, in viewing that event, indulge in some speculations on the results which it may be likely produce. Our readers need not be informed that the spirit of, what is termed, Toryism, has passed by, and given place to a policy more adapted to the increased and increasing intelligence of the age. We speak in refe-rence to the feelings of the bulk of the people, as in contradistinction to the principles which govern a small portion of the aristocrats of the land. Finding, however, that that body has, by means which, it is unnecessary for us to inquire into, succeeded in undermining the Whig Ministry (which was in fact, a ministry identified with the people) we naturally inquire how they, professing as they do, and have all along done, to be opposed to all reform, can expect to carr on the government?—and how, since they know how determined the public are to have abuses remedied, they propose to reconcile that public to their administration? The Duke of Wellington is perhaps prepared to play the Catholic emancipation game over again, and yield to necessity against his own conviction! The reforms which may be effected by His Grace's administration on this principle may be wise and substantial, and promise to be lasting, but can they be received with any feeling of respect? No! it is impossible. His own sentiments, as well as those of his supporters in the administration, are master of history, and no concession which he may shew a disposition to make, can eradicate the conviction that he is, in heart, a decided anti-reformer. His acts, then, supposing him to yield to the universal demand for reform, will carry suspicion on their front, and he must be made of less or more than human material, if he can come thro' the ordeal, unskathed. But in truth it is morally impossible for a Tory ministry to sustain the Government of England. Thirst for place, and a desire for fame blind men to the dangers of an enterprise, and they are aroused from their delirium only when they find themselves on the brink of the precipce, and see the gulf which yawns for them below. And thus it is with the Tory faction. A complete, well organized phalanx in itself, its leader out-generalled, the less practised and unsuspecting whigs, and he now has raised a fane to his own glory on the ruins of their and the people's disappointed hopes. But let us hope that the cloud will soon pass away,—let us hope that it is the mere victory of intrigue over unpractised skill, and that it is the struggle and triumph of party, not of principle. Yet we see no grounds for indulging in that hope, and dark and dismal seems the prospect now opened to our view. A nation alive to the necessity of a complete regeneration, finds itself not only balked in its hopes, but ridden by that same oligarchal body whose baneful measures have pauperied one third of the nation, and entailed on the remainder, that fiscal prodigy,—a Debt of eight hundred millions of pounds sterling, and to throw off whose yoke the country had risen as a giant refreshed in his strength. But "may God defend the right," for we fear there must and will be a struggle. The Reformers will not be thwarted. No man who has paid even ordinary attention to the proceedings throughout the provinces at home, can be in doubt for an instant of the course that will be taken. The new ministry may dissolve the Parliament, and get a new one, but we doubt whether their first application for supplies will not be the signing of their own death warrant as a ministry. It will be impossible for a Tory Ministry to get a majority in the House. The constituencies are almost all liberal, excepting where strong family interests interfere. We see it stated in one of the London Newspapers that the Ministry could gain no more then fifty (if so many) by the dissolution, which will, of course, still leave an immense majority against Ministers in the House. What then may we expect to be the result? From Whiggism, we have started to rank Toryism, and from the latter, it will not surprise us to hear, by the next accounts, that we have gone to the extreme of radicalism, and find Lord Durham, premier! proving the maxim that one extreme leads to the other.

The London Press is, altogether, with the exception of the *Morning Chronicle* very tame on the subject. The *Times* is trimming as usual, and has found, in His Grace of Wellington, the semblance of another Solon. Who can have forgot the ribaldry of the *Times* against the Duke as the premier of 1829? Who can have forget its tone in the events of the year 1832? But now that he is fairly installed in office in the year 1835, to what tune does the *Times* play,—that Times which had it decided by *vote* whether it should advocate the Queen's cause or that of her enemies, and the bare majority of *one* carried the question in favor of suffering humanity? Thus says the *Times*; "What the measures of the new administration will be, no one, we suppose, will venture to predict. It should, however, be stated, that the friends of the Duke of Wellington declare that he thinks "a great Church reform necessary and inevitable, and that, generally, he will be found friendly to all sound and sincere reform."—He will be friendly to all sound and sincere reform, will he? No thanks to him, for he must either be that, or nothing at all. Nothing less will be received at his Grace's hands, and when a virtue is made of necessity, the mode of credit can scarcely be so large. The article in the Times is altogether, of so time-serving a description, that one loathes it:

"Whatever is, is right,"

and thus does the Times maintain its character of being "the most independent and most influential journal of Europe."—It has the happy gift of foresight—or, perhaps, fore thought, and the rising sun receives its adorations. The article will be found under our Europe head, together with other articles by the Chronicle on the same subject.

CALCUTTA.

ON THE CONDITION OF THE REGIMENTAL OFFICERS OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

In my last I observed on a deficiency, which, at it appeared to me, is to be lamented in the Bengal army; let us now turn in a lighter view to a lighter subject, and one of infinitely less importance—from the *morale* let us turn to the *physique*.

Some clever caricatures of naval men of the old and of the new school, will be familiar to my readers, and those to whom they are not, may readily figure in their mind's eye the difference between the personal appearance of Commodore Trunnion, and the polished exterior of a nautical gentlemen of the present day. Nearly as great a difference has taken place here in the outward man within the last few years; and as it will hardly be affirmed, that our brethren afloat fight with less skill or less courage than their predecessors did, when Smollett drew his portraits from the life, so, *ceteris paribus*, the change, as at all events an agreeable one to the eye, may, I think, claim our approbation. Let not any old officers be annoyed if I attempt to describe things as they were. In all the essential duties of officers and soldiers, the old school of Qui Hys are acknowledged to have been worthy objects of imitation to the present generation: well did they do their duty—none better; and if we repudiate their garments, we adhere not less closely to their example.

Never shall I forget my first introduction to the gallant—the, many, many years ago. I will not precisely state the number, and hardly can I, when I reckon them up, believe that indeed so many have elapsed; so great is the difference between looking back on those which have passed, and contemplating the long vista, which, a similar number, seen in anticipation, open to the view. It so happened, that I joined the regiment to which I was posted on the day before muster—an event then of more fuss and pomp than it is now considered; and accordingly, at day break the next morning, I proceeded to encase myself in a pair of white *webs*, which, although I by no means rejoiced in any amplitude of limb, cost me a world of pains and perspiration; probably, as a shoemaker makes allowances for a boy's foot being likely to grow, so the worthy outfitter had made adowances in this article of equipment *for the reverse*.

The feat being accomplished, and my remaining 'arms and accoutrements' quickly donned, I hastened towards the parade, with an uneasy consciousness, that I was not going to 'make my first appearance' under at all favorable auspices, with my unfortunate lower man thus 'cabined, cribbed, confined,' and exposed—an exposure, by the bye, which a scanty coat by no means helped to conceal.

I was soon comforted, and in a short time I began to look on myself as an exceedingly well made person. In the present day it is rather difficult to say what the loose trowser may conceal; but I can vouch for it from my former experience, that European calves do not in general improve by being transplanted to India.

If I were thin, the majority of the gentlemen, to whom I had now the pleasure of being introduced, were decidedly *thinner*, and one worthy in particular, and a very worthy man he was, might assuredly have laid claim to the superlative—*thinnest*. The boots of this gentleman attracted my attention, and I was afterwards told, that he had on one occasion found the benefit of their amplitude, or the smallness of his legs, in the facilities which they afforded him of conveying sundry rupees or gold-mohurs out of a certain fort, in the capture of which he had been gallantly distinguished. People did not in those days send their measure to Monteith, and no itinerant leather vender from Dinapore had ever figured to himself the possibility of there being in this world so very thin a pair of legs as those in question.

But, except that we were all equally disfigured below, uniformity there was none among us. Caps there were of all sorts; some of them, if I recollect right, being provided behind with a useful, but not handsome, contrivance for excluding the rain from the neck. The facings of the whole army were at this time in considerate assimilation to the 'rather yellow' visages of the wearers; and here might be seen all the varieties of the colour, from pale lemon to dusky rhubarb. Sundry of the coats also, whether from outward or inward moisture, I cannot say, approached rather to a purple than a red, and altogether the *tout ensemble* was amusing enough, but became, I well remember, to me at least, rather annoying, when we shortly afterwards encountered one of H. M.'s regiments, tolerably fresh from England, and were presented in the above habilliments to the Colonel,

While royal officers stood laughing by

This was our gala dress: our working one may be conceived; and all this in time of peace, when no difficulty whatever of communication existed. Every one would honour the garment well worn by campaigners, such as in the Peninsula were frequent; but these were not so. Every one would honor the robes of many colours which the ingenuity of some young officers once fabricated from the painted wax-cloths of the Company's stores, when they were riding hard on *tattoos* to be in time for the opening of hostilities, and their clothes were spoiled by frequent rain: but those to which I allude had no such plea; the wearers were simply unconscious of any thing *outre*, and undesirous of any change.

It would be useless to contrast the circle which now assembles on a parade with my recollections of 'auld lang syne;' but there is one question connected with the personal appearance of the officers of these two periods, which is not without importance; and that is, whether in health and physical strength, the present generation are not superior to their predecessors, and consequently, better fitted to endure the fatigues of a campaign, and more likely to be able to bring their courage and talents (which, in both, I consider equal,) to bear upon an enemy.

The question, I think, must certainly be answered in the affirmative, and many reasons might be adduced for the desirable change. The frequent resort to the hills, formerly inaccessible, may be instanced as one; but by far the principal cause, beyond all compare, has been the establishment of that excellent institution the Military Fund, to the promoters and founders of which the gratitude of this army is due in a greater degree than young officers can possibly conceive. By its operation the numbers as compared with former time, who are enabled when sick to return to their homes, are enormous; and by these means a constant supply of European health, as well as of European manners and ideas, is infused into our ranks.

Nor is the blessing of a more general diffusion of health confined in its effects to the greater capabilities of bodily endurance. The wonderful dependence of the mind on the frame which it animates is well known; and if fever bilious, and fever-worn sufferers from climate, are now to be seen among us than formerly, so far I should be inclined to say, will the officers be more likely than they were, to perform their duties, or submit to privations with readiness, and to impart to those under them a portion of their own cheerfulness.

In estimating the advantages of the present over the past age, it would be unpardonable to omit mentioning the accession of female influence, and its power in softening and refining the tone of society; and when we consider that this was almost altogether denied to those of by-gone days in India, we shall only be inclined to wonder that more instances of eccentricity did not occur, and that more habits of self-indulgence were not formed than was actually the case. Let us hope, that the same influence will tend equally to preserve the youths of a more fortunate period from the opposite extreme, and to guard them against the paltry airs of affectious and effeminacy; let us hope, that as none but the brave deserve the fair, so the manly bearing and frank manners of a soldier will ever be found the best passport to their favour.

Let it not be supposed, that I attach any undue importance to mere externals; but I desire to see the body to which I am proud to belong, inferior *in nothing* to the officers of any army in the world; and for this reason it is, that I would caution the members of [illegible] as I would keep my good sword from rust, [illegible] some what careless personal habits, and the [illegible] going out of a regard for the usage of the world, [illegible] retired station, remote from society, is too apt to engender [illegible] change in this respect has come over the spirit of the time is, I think, a subject of congratulation, [illegible] by those especially will the benefit of it be felt, (and may there be, many of them) who are destined once more

Their footsteps home to turn
From wandering on a foreign strand.

S.

LOSS OF BUNGALOWS AND OTHER INJURIES TO THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EAST INDIAN UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

SIR,—It being pretty evident, that the public, and possibly even some of the members of the new council, are not exactly aware of the greatness of the hardship officers in this army suffer by the abandonment of cantonments, I trust you will kindly give early insertion to this paper, the object of which is to make it fully known.

In the first place then, I must inform you, that they get no compensation whatsoever for the loss of their property thus, as in the recent instances *wantonly* sacrificed.

In the second, by being sent to stations which by being thereby increased have, of course, no accommodation for them; they are compelled to build, and that, too, to the greatest disadvantage; as the necessity being urgent and the demand great, the prices of all sorts of building materials, and the hire of workpeople, are immediately and exhorbitantly enhanced. They have, moreover, the government itself in the market against them, erecting new lines! Even at those few stations, where there may be bungalows available, the price, or, if for hire, the rent, is forthwith doubled; and against such extortions our wise and liberal laws afford no redress.

Whilst thus building, the unhappy officer has no certainty, that that station also may not be abandoned, or, which is nearly the same in point of loss, decreased.

The situation of officers thus circumstanced, may, therefore, readily be conceived; and many there are, who are really quite unable in any way to meet the expense. They depended, as most do, on the sale of their last bungalows for money wherewith to purchase another; and being under stoppages on account of pecuniary embarrassments, or for the maintenance of their families in England, perhaps have absolutely no means of raising funds.

Even such as may not be thus destitute, have no inclination to expend their former little savings on property of so unstable a tenure, as houses in cantonments have now proved to be. Large stations or small, as we have now seen, make no difference in this respect.

The invariable answer of this government to all memorials for compensation in lieu of property rendered valueless by its measures, is, 'that it is inadmissible, being contrary to the regulations,' but unfortunately we happen to know, that in former times it was not thus: then a compensation of, I believe, six months' batta was granted, and every body is fully aware, that the present government has it in its power to rescind old, and enact new regulations.

To lose property in this manner is, under any circumstances an undoubted misfortune; but the officers of this army would not, I verily believe, feel it in the way they now do, if the measure appeared to proceed from any state necessity consequent to financial distress, or the political one of throwing the army more towards our frontier; but when they see, that so far from its proceeding from the former of these two causes, the government not only save nothing, but is actually put to a great additional expense by it, or from the latter, that the troops so rendered available in lieu of being sent to erect new cantonments on the frontier, are merely sent to increase other old stations; they cannot help feeling that their property has been *wantonly thrown away*.

In a time of profound peace, the thus abandoning cantonments for the mere purpose of concentration, seems little less than downright inhumanity. Were it necessary to assemble an army, could not the corps to form it, be as readily collect, cantoned as they were, before the late cruel measures, as now? Assuredly they could. Then why have so many cantonments been abandoned, so many decreased, and so many increased—*all* ensuring an almost equal loss, to both the state, and the officers of the army?

Will Oude remain long as tranquil as heretofore? Will the revenue, always difficult to collect, be easier collected? Or will the very reverse be the consequence of the late measure of Government? The truth, is it, contrary both to the wishes and interests of the Oude Government, and is therefore, an infraction of our treaty with that state. But to break treaties our present ruler has never shewn the least hesitation. Has he not decreased the number of our troops in Oude in direct violation of the treaty, and taken a part of the internal administration of the country, of which by treaty, the king is declared the undoubted, sole independent master, from His Majesty's Goverment, and placed it in the hands of the British resident? I allude to the late order regarding Thugs in Oude; yet is his present Lordship the great preacher up of the *non interference* system! What Governor has ever interfered more than he? What Governor has made a more extraordinary use of patronage? yet no one of his predecessors ever affected, as he always has, to despise it!

The probable eventual consequence of his Lordship's abandoning the Oude outposts, will be defalcations in the revenue and disturbances in the state, which at length we shall have to settle, and in so doing which, doubtless, many lives will be lost; and troops perhaps, again cantoned at the new abandoned outposts!

These are measures, however, in another way ruinous to the army. They will cause our promotions, already much too slow, to become still slower; as many who might, perhaps, had they not taken place, have retired, will be unable to do so; and it will now be impossible for officers to raise money for the purchase of steps.

These measures likewise injure the army by taking away a number of independent commands from old officers, which, although they get nothing for them, were still agreeable; and such outposts were capital refreshing and recruiting places for corps coming from Bengal or the Dakkhan, and were much liked by the Sepoys, there being but little duty at them, grain cheap, and they being generally near to their homes where their own commanding officers had the power, and generally exercised it, of occasionally allowing them to go for a few days between musters. To officers they were agreable on many accounts; one chief one, they were cheap places, and at them they could save more than at large stations.

Will not these infractions of treaties, and the odious measure, now in operation, of bringing back old invalid pensioners to our ranks, shake the faith of the natives in our government?

Is it wise policy while thus disgusting them, to *concentrate* large bodies of discontented troops? to grind down to the dust and lower the European officers in the estimation of the world, and in the eyes of their own men? That officers will no longer be able to live in a manner befitting their situation in life there can be no doubt; and that the honorable and upright characters of some will induce them to pine away under their unmerited inflictions, and the less stable characters and firm minds of others to act in mean and unjustifiable [illegible] like ways there can be as little.

[illegible] to pay, times like this, that government tells the [illegible] Insolvent Court, that subalterns can afford [illegible] one third, and captains and field officers one half of their pay and allowances! That judge, however, it is to be hoped, will have more humanity than government. Even assignees, and other creditors, would do well to take into serious consideration, the absolute necessity of coming to some compromise with their unfortunate military debtors, and only demanding from them what they can, in a reasonable period, manage to pay, and giving them in consideration of so doing an acquittance for the remainder. It is useless and inhuman to keep them for ever in their debt, and after all little or nothing will be gained by so doing. Were they to adopt this course, many that do not now pay any thing from utter despair and conviction of it's uselessness, would exert themselves strenuously, when they saw, that by so doing they might rid themselves of their trammels.

It is also in such times, that we see a lavish expenditure of the public money on state drones—on a fourth presidency with appointments for civilians of three thousand rupees per quensem—and on lord bishops and steamers to attend them! Verily, we do opine, that whilst we are thus used, this should not, in common decency, be; and that whilst the army is kept, shamefully kept, in violation of the pledged faith of the Court of Directors, without it's officers of rank, (for we have no general officers) that the church might very well do without lord bishops.

That the present mode of keeping up this army is the cheapest, as well as the most efficient, is undeniable, as the Government would speedily find it had to provide officers with quarters every where; been supposing that they were all deprived of their vatta. Of this Government is aware, having formerly tried the plan at Berhampore and Dinapore.

In this way too, the army would be no longer efficient, for officers could not then be expected to march *as now*, at a moment's notice, at all times of the year, on treasure escorts and other duties. Some trifling consideration should, however, be shewn, and officers should not *unnecessarily* be deprived of their property, or when so, some remuneration ought in justice to be granted.

Lord William Bentinck has, without even having done the slightest *good*, effected more real injury to this army than *all* his predecessors put together, yet is he also a soldier!! *Credat Judæus!*

The sending corps now at the very termination of the cold season to *begin building**, requires no comment! Had we been Europeans for whom Government have to provide accommodation, or horses by the death of which it would suffer a pecuniary loss, they would then have been allowed to remain where they are till next October, as has been the case with such description of troops at Muttra.

Of Lord W.'s humanity we have had innumerable proofs, I will only here give two; they will serve as samples. Whilst continually going up himself to reside during the hot season in the hills, he has issued new regulations increasing the difficulties to officers in the army getting there tenfold! and has altogether abolished one hill sanatarium, and much reduced another!

May we ne'er see his like again in this country!

VERITAS.

*. As the extra corps now going to Saugor, and Lucknow must: the abolition of Secrora, in particular, is a *very heavy loss* to the army. It was the best command in the commander-in-Chief's gift, whose patronage has suffered much by it's being done away.—*East Indian United Service Journal, for March.*

EUROPE.

THE MINISTRY.

(*From the Morning Chronicle, Nov.* 17.)

So little were people prepared for the startling intelligence which on Saturday morning we gave *almost* exclusively (for the brief notice in *The Times* was neither positive nor satisfactory), that for some time no one would believe it. The attempt to govern by a tory Ministry seemed altogether so visionary and wild that no one could suppose it would be seriously made; and then the dismissal of the Whigs in so off hand a manner served to make the whole thing appear still more incomprehensible. But the Reformers, though startled, were far from being dismayed, while the more sensible Tories again appeared anxious and apprehensive. We can state positively that some of the leading Tories in the City did not hesitate to say that the time was not arrived, when the experiment of a Tory Ministry could be tried with the least chance of success, and that no good could come of it.

Strange as it may appear, a Tory Administration will forthwith appear, upon the stage. The Whigs deliver up the seals of office this day, and their successors will be immediately installed. Some of the arragements will probably be provisional, till the return of Sir Robert Peel, who is now at Florence, and to whom an express was immediately sent. The Duke of Wellington having been entrusted with the formation of the Ministry, is, of course, First Lord of the Treasury; and it is understood that Lord Ellenborough is foreign Secretary. Sir C. Manners Sutton is to be Home Secretary. Sir George Murray is to have the Colonies. What has been offered to Sir Robert Peel, has not transpired. It is possible he may be Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Aberdeen is personally disagreeable to Louis Philippe, and does not therefore occupy his former place of Foreign Secretary. He may possibly be President of the Council, or fill some such office. It may be taken for granted that Lord Lyndhurst will be Chancellor; and we understand that when congratulated yesterday on his regaining the seals, he appeared much elated.

The Duke of Wellington has, it is supposed, been for some time in readiness for the summons, and dined on Saturday with the King. The dinner was a military one, the guests being nearly all officers, a circumstance which we fear may be typical of the character of the new Administration. The Duke arrived in town yesterday.

There can be little doubt that the Court party have for months been at work, and the toasts, at the Lord Mayor's dinner were evidently the result of an understanding with the Tories. The toast of "Church and King," and "The Duke of Richmond and the Peers," are now explained. The object of giving these toasts was to produce an impression in a certain quarter, that the re-action was no longer questionable, as even at the table of the Chief Magistrate of the City of London, Tory sentiments were favourably received. The question at Court merely, When may we venture to turn out the Whigs? and as, according to the homely saying, any stick will serve to beat a dog, the death of Earl Spencer furnished the pretext. From the moment the determination had been taken by Ministers to reform the Church of Ireland, their dismissal was certain. Our readers may be assured, that the desire to prevent Church Reform was the real *ground* of the bold step which has been taken. The King was, we understand, personally courteous to Lord Melbourne: but this does not in the least alter the character of the measure. His Lordship and colleagues have been dismissed *à la militaire*—ordered out as abruptly as if they had been so many soldiers on guard on the arrival of the relief. Decent pretexts even were not deemed necessary. When Earl Grey resigned, his Majesty wished a Ministry to be formed of men of all parties; and it is understood that Lord Melbourne then, in a letter to his Majesty, urged the impossibility of succeeding in an endeavour which would destroy the character of public men with their own party; and it is understood that his Lordship's letter was shown to the Duke of Wellington, who admitted the force of the arguments, and to Lord, then Mr. Stanley, who wrote some comments to the same purport; and the time not being come for a purely Tory Ministry, the King reluctantly enough consented to the continuance of the Whigs in office. It can surprise no one that, surrounded as the King is with rank Tories with the most of his own family ill affected to the Whigs, with the Queen for an adviser who, having been reared in a petty German Court, naturally hates the very name of Reform—should have yielded to Tory councils.

Here, then, we are—with a Tory Administration, and the prospects before us which such an Administration presents. A dissolution of Parliament may be expected forthwith—in a fortnight, we believe. Some of the Tories have already taken their measures with reference to it. Sir John Beckett, for instance, is gone to Leeds; with the present House of Commons, the Duke of Wellington could not exist a week.

The greatest exertions will be made to influence the elections. All that bribery and intimidation can effect will be tried. A desperate effort will be made to obtain a House of Commons favourable to their views; and

then they will of course attempt to modify the Reform Bill, in order that the House of Peers may retain its ascendancy. That they will fail in this attempt, we know; but they have no other course open. They must play a bold game, in order to arrest the progress of reform in Church and State.

We need not say that we have the utmost confidence in the good conduct of all classes of Whigs and Reformers at this crisis. All differences will be laid aside for the great object of combating the common enemy. Our readers will see that a meeting has already been held in the metropolis—that the Common Council meets to-day—that parish meetings are every where organizing. We will beat the Tories, and convince them that no faction can withstand the determination of this great nation. The cause of Reform will only be advanced by this ill-advised attempt of the enemy. A liberal Administration will feel itself, after the Tories have been driven out, sufficiently strong to effect what the Whig Ministry could not under present circumstances attempt. Whigs, Radicals, liberal Members of the Established Church, and Dissenters, must all cordially unite; for it is only by union that we can hope to conquer our enemies. We have sufficient strength, if we only use it properly. We must not, however, despise our enemy; for in his desperation he will make prodigious efforts.

The first thing to be attended to is instantly to call meetings throughout the country. Let the people show themselves everywhere in force. Numbers give confidence and courage.

We need not repeat that the Whig Ministry are all true and united—there will be no defection, and we believe that if the Duke were to try to do without a dissolution, there would be few renegades from either Whigs or Radicals. He can count only on Tories.

The Tories have staked their all on the venture; for they well know that if they fail, the reform which they so much dread will be immensely accelerated. The fight is one of life and death; and this it is proper to bear constantly in mind. The most essential provisions of the Reform Bill will unquestionably be modified, if the Tories prove successful in the elections; but if they fail, as fail they must, the Duke will soon be driven from office, and then we should indeed be madmen if we did not prevent the possibility of a second attempt to enslave us.

We pause for the present. England expects every man to do his duty, and the cause of the country will not be abandoned.

THE GREAT CAPTAIN.

The country, from one end to the other, will be convulsed with the events of yesterday. Doubt is at an end. The reformers of England have presented to them the Duke of WELLINGTON, the great enemy of reform, in characters never before assumed by any one Minister—the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretary of State for the Home and the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, and Commander-in-Chief, with all the seals of office—all, yes, all the seals in his possession, and this great great country placed under the direction of one great Military Chief. The whole has been effected with a precipitancy unequalled in our modern history. This is energy and vigour indeed; but, alas, how is it applied, and for what ends? A great General, bred in camps, accustomed to conflict and to victory, seizing on all the powers of the State, at the moment when important Reforms had become inevitable, to conduct the struggle against the people. There is no mistaking what is intended, and every person must see the coming storm. There will be but one voice throughout the land, and the opposition will be equal to the exigency. Soon will the deluded corps discover that their confidence in their military chief has involved them in a contest in which the great majority of the people of England are their opponents, and from which they must retreat with shame and dishonour. "His Highness" the Great Captain, is now the avowed adviser of the KING, responsible for the dismission of the late Ministers, and for all the perilous consequences of thus hastily and imprudently assuming all the functions of all the great offices of State. The people of England will ask. Why all this unheard of precipitancy? What have the late Ministers done to warrant all this? We will tell them what they have done, and for which they will never be forgiven by a Tory faction. They have, by reforming the House of Commons, given the People of England the means of controlling the Government of the country—of rooting out the corruptions of the Church—improving the administration of the law—destroying the corrupt and blighting influence of old Corporations—and greatest of all, paving the way to a change by which the House of Lords would be made to conform to the sentiments of the majority of the nation. The foundation-stone of this great work, the reform of the House of Commons, has been securely laid by the late Government, and the contemplated results which we enumerate were in a very forward state of preparation to be submitted to the consideration of Parliament. These are the offences of Ministers. To stop the progress of these reforms, they are dismissed, to counteract them, the avowed enemy of Reform is thus hastily invested with all the powers of the State. And who will not consider this more like the attitude of *a Dictator*, than that of a constitutional Minister of a free country?

DISMISSAL OF THE MELBOURNE CABINET.

(From the Times, November 17.)

The dismissal of Lord MELBOURNE's Cabinet lays a temporary obstruction, and nothing more, in the path of that great experiment which has been making during the last four years to apply to Great Britain the principles and practice of a Government directly influenced by the people. The present is not its first unfortunate incident which has occurred in the course of this momentous trial. But the experiment is one which cannot eventually fail; for the end is rooted in the heart of the nation, and happily, in the first stage of the proceeding, the most ample means of ultimate success were provided for us, which never can, by any exertion of violence or fraud, be revoked. But, in the mean time, what dreadful evils may be perpetrated! Providentially, upon the *means* of practical good government Lord GREY's reform Cabinet was unanimous, at least its internal disagreements bore no visible fruits, and the Reform Bill itself, the key of power, became the law of England. The first GREY Cabinet broke up upon the extent to which the machinery furnished by the Reform Bill should be applied to the reorganization of the Irish church establishment. The chief of the Cabinet was hustled out upon another Irish question not ostensibly connected with the church, and less through the positive treachery, we apprehend, than the meddling and morbid spirit of intrigue inherent in a well known person.

It is not pretended by any body, and we are sure it would be most unjust to His MAJESTY, to assert, that his objection to the continuance of Lord MELBOURNE's Cabinet were of a personal nature in so far as concerned his Lordship. His MAJESTY is known, to entertain an aversion which amounts to absolute loathing towards one individual (by courtesy called "learned") of the late Cabinet. Respecting him the KING makes no scruple of speaking out, as of an itinerant mountebank, who has not only disgraced the Cabinet of which he formed part, but has dragged the Great Seal of England through the kennel, and degraded, by his unnumbered antics and meannesses, the highest) office of the law and state in England.

We think it right also to take this opportunity of stating that the passage (in the communication sent to us on Saturday morning) relating to the QUEEN, has no foundation in fact. HER MAJESTY had not the slightest concern with this revolution in the Cabinet. Having without examination, and under the first excitement of such extraordinary intelligence, published a statement which seemed to bear hard upon HER MAJESTY, we have sincere pleasure in giving it this decided contradiction, and in declaring our belief that the QUEEN is not capable of any undue intermeddling with public affairs, or of attempting—what we are sure she could not accomplish if she did—to exercise any influence upon the mind of Her Royal Consort, in what relates to his sole authority as Sovereign.

Now to the facts:—the Duke of Wellington has accepted office *pro tempore*—that is to say he desires to reserve himself until the return of Sir R. Peel who is at present abroad. It is believed that the Duke would be quite willing to enter upon the discharge of the Secretaryships for the Home and Foreign Departments, and the post of Premier, should he be disposed to take that high station in preference to any other. There is also no reason to doubt that His Majesty has expressed a strong and earnest desire that Mr. Stanley should be included in the Government. If these things be true,—and the authority upon which we receive them compels us to believe them so,—it is obviously premature and unreasonable to declare that the Administration about to be formed will set their faces against all reform. Was Mr. Stanley opposed to all reform? We do not say that he will choose to join the Administration; but in the fact that the King desires that he should join, we think we can discover, without any affectation of sagacity, a determination in favour of, not against, the removal or the reform of abuses. But it will be said that the *amount* of the reform to be achieved is a most important consideration, and that the country will not be contented with as little of reform as it got last session. *We* fully accede to this opinion; but what did the Lord Chancellor tell the people in the north? Why, that if *little* were done last session, *less* would be done in the *next* session. Was there anything very promising to the contrary generally, or to the Reformers in particular, in this? We think not; and we cannot discover this slightest ground for apprehending that, however ingeniously conservative the Duke may happen to be, he can possibly do less than Lord Brougham threatened to content himself with doing (vouching at the same time for his colleagues) in the next session of Parliament.

Surely some of our contemporaries are exceedingly in supposing that any Minister can in these times put down reform, or that any man is to be found insane enough to let slip any opportunity of maintaining peace abroad, and content, by economy and retrenchment, at home. Such apprehensions must be offered: no rational man can seriously entertain them. We have no fear (because the event is impossible) that the march of reform and of retrenchment can be impeded; and we are confident that our friendly relations with foreign Powers will be maintained for wantonly to disturb them would be to plunge the country in expenses which it would not bear, and raise up the Minister an enemy on every square foot of ground throughout the empire.

What the measures of the new Administration will be, no one, we suppose, will venture to predict. It should, however, be stated that the friends of the Duke of WELLINGTON declare that he thinks "*a great church reform necessary and inevitable*;" and that, "generally, he will be found friendly to all *sound and sincere reform*." Time will show what is meant by these general expressions, but it should be recollected that they are neither more general nor weaker than what the late CHANCELLOR said about caution and temperance in reform, when at the dinner to Earl GREY he rebuked "the impatient urgers on" of Ministers, and called up Lord DURHAM.

We have little to add respecting the history of the late change. It is difficult, we think, for any one to believe that the dismissal of the late Ministers was not the result of a preconcerted intrigue; yet we owe it to fairness and justice to state, that men of high character positively assert that the fact is not so. They do not, however, affect to conceal that the change which has taken place has long been a cherished project of His Majesty. Lord Melbourne was the bearer of the King's communication to the Duke of Wellington. The Secretaries of State have already received an intimation to attend the Council to day for the purpose of delivering up the seals. Some people complain of this as rather a sharp practice,—which, in truth, it is.

STATE OF PUBLIC OPINION AND MOVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.

(From the Morning Chronicle, November 18.)

MONDAY NIGHT.—The agitation, great as it already is, has yet but commenced. The publication of the newspapers this morning was, as a matter of course, the first theme of public interest, and the positive announcement that the Duke of Wellington was Premier only confirmed general anticipation, and the rumours of the preceding evening. The notice of some of the projected arrangements which was given in *The Morning Chronicle*, adding considerably to the effect of the announcement; and showed, what before was matter of doubt, either that the intention of the new Premier was to form an Administration purely Tory, or that the overtures said to have been made to the semi-Whigs had, for the present, been unsuccessful. The fact that the King was coming up to town at once to receive the seals of office, so highly characteristic of the well-known promptitude of "*the* Duke," added considerably to the impression made by a rumour, which extended itself in well-informed circles, that the Parliament would be dissolved this very day. Certain it is that such a proposition was most seriously entertained, on the ground that it would prevent the reformers from gaining sufficient time to rally their forces; but it was given up, partly, as it was said, with a view of taking the opinion of Sir Robert Peel before making so serious a demonstration, but principally, as is generally believed, because the Tories find more difficulties in the way of forming a Cabinet, and much greater resistance from, and less division amongst, the reformers than they had confidently anticipated. The general opinion, however, was, that the Tories would find the present House of Commons far too impracticable to be met by them, and that immediately on the arrival of Sir Robert Peel, should the keen-sighted politician come to join the new Cabinet, the House would be dissolved. In expectation of this event, however, the liberal members have been making extensive preparations, and communications have been made to the constituencies in all parts of the country. Nor have the Tories been behind hand. We hear of Tories about to start to every quarter, and the ensuing struggle will certainly be a most severe and hardly contested one. We hear also of preparations having been largely, though of course hastily, made to call meetings in the large towns and provincial districts. Reprints of the leading articles in this journal have (we understand) been struck off, and largely distributed in the country, and we shall very shortly expect to hear of numerous provincial meetings, and of the resuscitation of the Birmingham and other powerful political unions throughout the kingdom.

To detail all the various rumours which were circulating through the metropolis were a matter tedious, and almost impossible. Amongst other of eminent absurdity was one, that Lord Denman would remove to the Exchequer to make way for Sir James Scarlett's elevation to the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench. Sir James Scarlett has also been named as the new Attorney, and Mr. Follett as the new Solicitor-General. Another rumour, with regard to legal appointments, is not so improbable, viz, that Lord Lyndhurst feels so strongly the uncertainty of the duration of Tory power, that he has refused to take the Chancellorship at the price of giving up the Exchequer, and that, in order to accommodate him, he is to retain the Exchequer, whilst the great seal is to be put in commission, of which he is to be the head. Such is one of the first embarrassments of the new Administration. With regard to the actual proceedings of the day, we refer to an article under the title of Court Circular. From the names of those who visited his Majesty, the character and composition of the new Cabinet may be shrewdly guessed at, though it would appear that, up to the present moment, as far as any formal appointments are concerned, the Duke of Wellington alone constitutes the New Administration, of which he is at once the alpha and omega.

The next great subject of popular interest at the west end of the town, was the speech of the Lord Chancellor in Court (for which see our Chancery report). His Lordship appeared to be much excited by the reports of treachery which had been so unfairly attempted to be fixed upon him. The declaration, though made in an unusual place, somewhat in defiance of what are considered ordinary forms, inspired great confidence among the reformers generally, and contributed materially to relieve his Lordship from that vague, indefinite suspicion which, in consequence of the unmeasured abuse lately heaped upon him, had prevailed to a considerable extent in the public mind. Indeed, it has been easy to perceive lately especially within the last few days, a strong reaction in Lord Brougham's favour, heightened now to a most anxious desire to hear the thunders of his eloquence once more fulminated against the supporters of that system of corruption, for accomplishing the downfal of which he has so long and so energetically struggled. Indeed, whilst it cannot be denied that the prevalent opinion is that Lord Brougham has, by his own imprudence, laid himself open to much of the suspicion cast upon him, yet the appearance of an equivocal article in *The Times* this morning, as it was universally called, has occasioned a broad and general expression of opinion, that the recent attempts of that journal to help abuse on Lord Brougham, and sow dissentions in the Ministry, were not without sinister motives connected with the present change in the administration of the country. This opinion we have heard expressed, not by one or two, but by hundreds of all classes, and in all parts of the metropolis.

The way in which *The Times* eats up its own words in relation to the Queen, and exonerates that lady from having ever interfered with politics, has also been the subject of much remark, and has excited the greatest amusement and ridicule.

As the Tory plot assumes a more tangible shape, the activity of the people greatly increases and with it extends the determination not to listen to any blandishments which the Tories may hold out, nor to admit of the slightest compromise with the known enemies of all reform. We scarcely know a single parish the reformers of which are not in correspondence with each other, and in which preparations are now making for holding public meetings. Many preliminary gatherings of reformers took place this morning, but the first in consequence was that of the members of the Court of Common Council, the tone of which, we are happy to perceive, entirely corresponds with that of the meeting which assembled yesterday at the Crown and Anchor. We here subjoin the report, in order that it may not interrupt the unity of our detail.

THE NEW HOUSE.

(From the Atlas, October 26.)

St. James's Palace and the new place at Pimlico are contending for the honour of holding the reformed Parliament in its third session. One person proposes to build a new House, on the site of the Duke of Cumberland's residence in the stable-yard of St. James's palace. Again, we have Westminster Hall for the Commons, and their library has been proposed for the Lords. Another proposition is to remove the courts of law entirely from Westminster to the new buildings on the Rolls garden, and on the site of Serjeant's and Clifford's Inns, and thus leave the present courts for offices to the House, which shall sit in Westminster Hall. One schemer suggests the present reservoir in the Green-park, opposite the Duke of Devonshire's house, in Piccadilly, as the fittest site for the new palace of Parliament. This would be to swamp both Houses. The law courts will be ready by the 31 of November, and as to the meeting of Parliament on the 25th November, there is no fear that due provision will be made for it. That the King will not give St. James's, and that Parliament will not accept of Buckingham House, is the belief of the *Times*.

The final resolution is to erect a temporary House on the ruins of the old one. Sir R. Smirke has given his plan, and the workmen will commence immediately.

Government has offered one of the houses on the south side of Pall Mall to the right honourable the Speaker, till his official house shall be rebuilt.

COLONIAL.

(From the Atlas, November 9.)

DEMERARA.—By the Mary which reached Liverpool on Tuesday we have papers and letters to the end of September. The government and the planters were at open enmity, the planters and the missionaries were deadly opposed, and the negroes were sullenly and doggedly, or with open violence resisting the planters. On the estate of Malgre Tout 11 men and 15 women, and afterwards 20 more were punished either by flogging, imprisonment, or hard labour. On the Montrose estate the whole gang struck, and 40 were brought to trial; only one was flogged. On the Good Hope estate 100 negroes left in a body, and when their ring-leaders were seized they were rescued by the peasants; 39 persons belonging to the Great Diamond Garden of Eden, and New Hope estates were tried; one man was flogged and endured the pain without flinching; he said he did not care for the 39 lashes, as Christ had suffered and been beaten for him. His punishment was repeated next day (that is to say 78 lashes in two days.) The female negroes have been most violent; two of them were put in the stocks at Great Diamond for breaking the windows of the hospital where they were confined for consulting with many others to work less than needful in their seven hours of labour, and in other acts of opposition to authority. The planters blame the missionaries for stirring up the negroes; it is more likely that their lessons are mistaken by the poor creatures who practise the virtues of fortitude and resignation under the aspect of sullen and foolhardy opposition. The *Guiana Chronicle* is fiercely opposed to the new system; and continually attacks the governor whose steadiness and wisdom are manifest in the following circular:—

Governor's Apartments, Guiana Public Buildings 9th September 1834.

Sir—By virtue of the power and authority in me vested as his Majesty's representative in this province. I do hereby authorize you, or such Special Justice of the Peace as shall in your absence preside at any district court within your district, to suspend (whenever it may appear to you, or any such Special Justice to be advisable), the execution of any sentence awarded by the said court of special justices, reporting to me without delay, and transmitting at full length, the reason by which you or he may have been induced to recommend the offender as a fit object for the exercise of his Majesty's unquestionable prerogative of the power of pardoning.

Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. CARMICHAEL SMYTH.

To the Chairman of the District Sessions of the Judicial District—

The *Royal Gazette* and the *Guiana Courier* represent the disorders in the colony in milder language, and as less extensive than the *Guiana Chronicle* describes them; and in the private letters still less is said of insubordination, but complaints are made of the great scantiness expected from the present bad appearance of the crops.

JAMAICA—His Majesty's packet Brisois, Lieut. John Downey, sailed from Jamaica on the 24th of Sept., and reached Falmouth on the 4th inst., bringing on freight about 50,000 dollars. The island was perfectly peaceable at the departure of the packet, though a short time before the negroes in St. Ann's still evinced symptoms of discontent, and it was feared the crops in that district would be materially affected in consequence

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quedec. Lieut.-Colonel Doyle, secretary to the governor, came by the Briseis, on leave of absence.

The Hon. Richard Barrett, Custos of St. James's and the Hon. Mr. E. Barrett, Custos of St. Ann's, both very liberal men, and the friends of the negroes, have resigned, in disgust, it is said, at the assumption of the special magistrates. The latter persons appear, however, to have no sinecure in their new places. The *Kingston Chronicle* says that the Marquis of Sligo has been obliged to make a tour of the island to reconcile the planters to these magistrates. Several persons who had petitioned the governor were admitted to an audience on board the Rhadamanthus, when his excellency took his trip. Speaking of the special magistrates, he said—"That with regard to the difficulties of attending to the calls of the various proprietors of all the estates, it was impossible for them to accomplish it; that human nature would only go a certain length; and that the mortality which had already taken place among the special magistracy showed the harassing duties in which they were engaged—in fact, he expected that there would be a loss of one-half their number ere the matter could be remedied; and that the insufficient pay allowed did not enable them to perform those duties in the way they ought to be done."

The last advices give an evil colouring to the state of things in Jamaica. We are told that the apprentices on Belvidere estate, the property of Mr. Cuthbert, had struck work; and that while the special magistrate was on the estate, having repaired thither with a company of police to restore them to obedience, they had the daring boldness to set his authority at open defiance, and to apply the torch to two trash-houses, which were speedily consumed.

(From the Times, November 12.)

DOMINICA.—Papers from Dominica to the 2d of October, several days later than the last advices, have been received to day. The accounts from the interior of the island fully corroborated the worst anticipations, and represented the colony as almost totally destroyed. The Governor had issued the usual proclamation on such occasions, and declared the ports of the island open, and duty-free to all vessels for six months as a means of procuring supplies expeditiously for the service of the island. A very impressive letter had been addressed by one of the principal inhabitants to Mr. Spring Rice, as head of the Colonial office, respecting the peculiar and melancholy position in which the inhabitants were placed, and pointing out the calamities the colony has suffered during the last half century. After speaking of the attachment shown by the colonists to the House of Brunswick, by the services they rendered on many important occasions, it goes on to depict their sufferings, and commences by stating that on the 22d of February, 1805, they were attacked by a powerful French force under General Lagrange, and the town of Roseau, after a desperate conflict, laid in ashes; that a heavy contribution was levied by the conquerors, and the inhabitants unmercifully plundered by the soldiers. On the 9th of September, 1806, the island was desolated by a dreadful hurricane, and during the subsequent year it suffered most severely from the tyrannical decrees of the French authorities, excluding British colonial produce from the continent of Europe, in consequence of which the principal article raised, in the island viz coffee, was reduced to so low a price that it did not return to the grower a sum [illegible] sum to cover the expenses of its cultivation. When the trade of Europe subsequently gave hopes for the colony to emerge from its distress, two hurricanes in one year, the 23d of July and 25th of August, 1813, frustrated all their anticipations, and reduced the island to a mere wreck, all the public buildings being demolished, the plantations laid waste, and the greater part of the town laid in ruins. On the 16th of September, 1816, another hurricane visited the island, renewed all the horrors and miseries of the former, and struck a deadly blow at the agricultural interest of the colony. Again, on the 26th of July 1825, the crops were destroyed and the provision grounds laid waste by another hurricane. The effect of these repeated tempests, it is stated, reduced a great portion of the soil to such a state of sterility as to render it incapable of producing the accustomed articles of sugar and coffee in sufficient quantities to repay the expenses of cultivation, and consequently many plantations were abandoned, and the most wealthy persons emigrated to more happy countries. Such is the picture drawn of the sufferings of the island previous to the late hurricane, which, it is stated, must produce its final destruction unless the mother country renders immediate and effectual assistance, as the colonists have no resources from whence they can procure means to purchase even the necessaries of life for their labours and families.

France.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

We have marked the extreme haste in the formation of this Cabinet. It is very evident that there can have been little time for consideration or reflection of any kind on the part of the new Ministers; that must, in fact, have greedily accepted the terms at once, and that those terms are Louis Phillippe's own. Every one heard the name of the Duke of Bassano with surprise which was increased only, by the names which followed his. The new Ministry of France seem to have entered office without one single recommendation to the people, except that of the bad reputation which their predecessors had acquired; without awakening a single feeling of pleasure, except that which has hailed the retreat of the Doctrinaires.

Doubtless, however, they have presented many recommendations to the notice of Louis Philippe. The Duke of Bassano might seem, during his Ministry twenty years ago under Napoleon, to have acquired the practice of submitting himself to a single and absolute will, and of reining in, when required to do so, anything that resembled a will of his own. This may have been tempting to the King of the Barricades. Again, General Bernard was his Majesty's Aide-de-Camp, and it might have seemed advisable that the new Minister of war should continue his Majesty's Aide-de-Camp. As for M. Charles Dupin, it is clear that the only motive that can have led to his appointment is the consequent security of his brother's friendship and alliance—the support of the President of the Chamber of Deputies. The *Courier Francais* says, that he "was, of all the men that could be chosen, the most distasteful to the navy, to which his elevation must cause the greatest dissatisfaction." The appointment of the new Minister of Commerce is scarcely more satisfactory. M. Teste, though a man of great ability, and an excellent jurist, the author of several law works in much esteem, has little knowledge of commerce. And at the very moment, it may well be asked, when the commercial inquiry just commenced is affecting the most important interest, is it judicious rudely to interrupt it, and put forward a man totally unacquainted with these matters? Louis Philippe, however, may have his reasons here also. M. Teste's political principles are said to be too little decided in any respect to be embarrassing to the King or his colleagues. The remaining appointment, that of M. Passy, is the least objectionable of all. This gentleman is known to be an enlightened politician. But how can he reconcile it to himself to accept office under the circumstances we have named, and while M. Persil continues in office along with him? The retention of this servile and ready Minister to all the worst desires of power, stamps the uses to which this Ministry will be turned if it remains in the offices of Government. M. Persil will not allow us to anticipate, as one might from total ignorance of their principles or objects, even the chance of their turning out well. He is an indelible blot on the blank sheet of paper.

It should be said, nevertheless, that some of the liberal journals of Paris welcome their appointment as a return to the principle of the days of July. But this can only be regarded as the enthusiasm of relief from the policy of the Doctrinaires. It is added that the first measures of the new Cabinet will be the political amnesty. Then why was Marshal Gerard suffered to resign? and why is M. Persil retained? We feel very sure that nothing of the sort was stipulated. The new Ministers will surprise every friend of freedom here and in France, if they prove one jot more truly liberal than their predecessors. They are not Doctrinaires, but are Louis Philippe's servants. Their politics will be his, and his politics are pretty well known by this time. We expect no amnesty. Our only hope is in the conduct of the Deputies. They are to be summoned a month earlier, and will drive out we trust by force of opposition, the nominees of the King. It will be strange, indeed, if a set of men, untried in the practices of office—undistinguished in any one instance by the superior faculty of eloquence, so necessary in the Chamber of France—could resist for any length of time an opposition which pushed the late Ministry to its last resource, and frequently overthrew in debate its best members, who, whatever their political faults, were unquestionably men of great eloquence, and practised statesmen.

Let this uncertainty, however, be as great as may be, the King seems more determined than ever in his personal career. He summons about him daily some new or old vestige of the times of legitimacy and rights divine. He has been building churches and naming bishops. He has [illegible] late arrangements for placing on [illegible] the statue of Marie Antoinette—[illegible] tells us that, "preparations are making in the Court of the Palace of Versailles for erecting a pedestal to receive *the statue of Louis XIV. the first stone of which was laid a few days ago by*—THE KING!' Last of all, we observe, he has lately been very busy in restoring, round the walls of the Tuileries, the old "lilies" of France. The men of the Barricades, however, have not yet been admitted within the palace, *so they have not yet seen them.*

Since writing what appears above, we have had (Saturday night) very strange news from France. So strange, indeed that we greatly doubt it. In a second edition published by the *Times*, an extract appeared from the *Messanger* which, translated, runs thus:

Five o'clock p.m.—There is no longer a ministry. We have just heard through a source which admits of no doubt, that at the council held to-day all the ministers tendered their resignations. Nothing has yet transpired respecting the cause of the strange proceeding.

If this be true, the poor Ministry has, indeed been short lived—dead well nigh before born. We confess we are not inclined to accept the news readily, the rather that, contrary to all our anticipations, Louis Philippe signed on Thursday the following royal ordinance:—

1. Granting a general amnesty or grace to *all persons* tried and condemned since the Revolution of July, for political offences, or offences of the press; and,

2. Directing a project of law of amnesty to be presented to the Chambers, in favour of those persons who are in prison for alleged political offences but who have not yet been so tried or condemned. They cannot be amnested but by a a law.

This we find in the *Standard*. We cannot think both pieces of news correct, and we gladly cling to the latter because it affords us ground for hope that a better day is dawning upon the counsels of the King of the French.—*Examiner, Nov.* 16.

(From the Morning Chronicle, Nov. 17.)

Men of political influence in France seem to vie with their brethren of the Spanish Chamber, for the unaccountable singularity of their resolves, and the as unaccountable suddenness with which these are revoked.

The new Ministry, born on Monday, expired on Thursday. Messrs. Passy, Teste, Bassano, Bernard, and Charles Dupin, have given in their resignations; which were immediately accepted.

The insisting of some of the Cabinet, that the 25 millions of indemnity to the Americans should become a Ministerial question in the Chamber, is considered by some as the immediate cause. It was not however, that assigned by M. Passy, who would have been most aggrieved by it, and who first resigned. He is somewhat blamed by the leaders of his party, for having given way so soon to disgust and intrigue. The blunder was certainly in his acceptance of power. Since, had the *Tiers Parti* remained connected in opposition, and had it refused at first the lead of M. Bassano, known to be one of the King's private agents, its members would have either abstained from place with honour, or forced themselves into it in mass, as a constitutional necessity. M. Passy has redeemed the irreflection with which he accepted office by a speedy retreat. But it is feared that he has no more a clear, adequate, and manifest reason for resigning, than he had for accepting.

M. Humann was sent for subsequent to the resignations of Friday morning. And the opinion on Saturday was, that Thiers, Guizot—Doctrinaires and non-Doctrinaires—would come in again. They had the—(we must have a blank for the expression of our informant), to offer place in the new arrangement of D. Passy.

Nevertheless, the journals put forward Messrs Thiers and Mole, as the framers of the future Cabinet. But we think the latter name impossible. Louis Philippe evidently cannot and will not tolerate any save mere political *valets* about him. The cleverer he can get the better.

In one point England is likely to be a loser, viz, that M. Thiers will do his utmost to keep M. Duchatel, and even his limited liberality of commercial ideas, out of the new Administration.

FRACAS BETWEEN NAVAL AUTHORS.

(From the Times, November 10.)

BOW-STREET, SATURDAY, NOV. 8.—Mr. William Johnson Neale, the author of *Cavendish* and other works of a like nature, and Mr. Melville Neale, his brother, young men of gentleman like exterior, appeared before Mr. Minshull and Mr. Hall, on a warrant which charged them with assaulting and beating Captain Frederick Marryat, who has rendered his name so celebrated by the production of so many naval and other publications, amongst which he mentioned the *King's Own*, and of a more recent date *Peter Simple* and *Jacob Faithful*.

The defendants were attended by a professional gentleman. Captain Marryat having been sworn, proceeded to state that on Wednesday afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, he was passing the New National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, when he met the two defendants, who came up to him and stopped his way, both carrying sticks in their hands. The defendant Mr. William Neale then approached him and said, "Captain Marryat, I believe?" Even so." He wore a heavy boat-cloak at the time, and seeing, from the attitudes of the defendants, and from their raising their sticks, that they meant mischief, he threw his cloak from his shoulders and hung it on the palling surrounding the new building. Mr. W. Neale then said, "I have come to tell you that you are a coward, a liar, and a blackguard, and only want courage to become an assassin." Having uttered these words, he elevated his stick and struck at him, but he stepped on one side and avoided the blow. He (Captain Marryat) in turn raised the stick which he carried, and struck the defendant with it on the head, whereby it was broken into pieces. He then closed with him, but he had retreated across the road before he caught him. He immediately knocked him down, where he held him for some time. The other defendant, Mr. Melville Neale, then came up and struck witness with a stick on the back of the head. He rose to repel this second attack, when Mr. William Neale regained his feet, and having been already deprived of his stick, took up a piece of granite and threw it at his head. Witness now endeavoured to secure the defendants until the police should come up, but they both took to their heels and made their escape. This was all he had to state.

Mr. William Neale inquired whether Captain Marryat had been sworn and hoped he was aware of the responsibility of an oath.

Captain Marryat replied that he had been sworn, and was perfectly acquainted with the binding nature of an oath.

Mr. Neale then asked him to state positively whether it was an umbrella or a stick which his brother, Mr. M. Neale, carried in his hand at the time the alleged assault was committed.

Captain Marryat replied, that to the best of his belief, it was a stick. He had already stated so.

Mr. Neale desired to ask Captain Marryat, whether on his meeting him with his brother he was not walking next the wall, and whether on his seeing him he did not leave his brother and advance alone?

Captain Marryat said that on his meeting them they separated their arms, but no further.

Mr. Neale now inquired whether he did not leave his brother on the pavement and step into the road, where Captain Marryat was walking?

The complainant denied that he was walking on the road. He was walking on the curbstone of the pavement.

Mr. Neale again asked whether he had not gone into the road?

Captain Marryat admitted that he had gone into the road two or three feet, in fact that he was about a yard from his brother.

Mr. Neale asked him whether he did not make use of the expressions ascribed to him before he raised his stick?

Captain Marryat said that he raised his stick while giving utterance to them. He appeared in a state of great excitement, and was almost foaming at the mouth. (Here Mr. Neale smiled.)

Mr. Neale begged the complainant would inform the magistrate whether he did not allow him ample time to put himself in an attitude of defence before he struck at him, and whether he did not previously raise his own cane?

Captain Marryat denied that such was the case. He (defendant) had to make a speech before he commenced the action, not choosing to strike, it appeared, before he had fired his volley of abuse.

The defendant demanded whether, when the complainant held him on the ground by kneeling on his breast, he had not struck him with a stick, "which," added he, "turning to the magistrates, "I have every reason to believe was loaded."

Captain Marryat denied the assertion of the defendant that his stick was loaded. It was a common cane, of no value, which, after he had broken, he threw away. He also positively denied having struck Mr. Neale when on the ground while held him down by the throat.

Mr. Neale now said that he had no further questions to put to Captain Marryat. He wished, however, to state some facts, as the present proceedings, were likely to become more public in order to show that he had been provoked; and he should be sorry to be guilty of such an attack as had been described upon any individual without some provocation Captain Marryat, he went on to state had been intrusted with his name in strict confidence, which it was expected he would have honourably kept secret. He, however, broke through this trust. He wrote to him upon the subject mildly—

Mr. MINSHULL here interrupted the defendant, and said that he could not hear this statement, as it did not immediately bear upon the case before him. Whatever might have happened, the laws of his country were open to him, without taking them into his own hands.

Mr. Neale said that he merely wished to show that his conduct was not quite so reprehensible as would appear. He, in fact, ought to be the complaining party. In reply to his letter, Captain Marryat applied to him in writing, terms most repugnant to the feelings of any gentleman. He (Captain Marryat) refused to give him satisfaction.

Mr. MINSHULL here again was compelled to interpose, and put a stop to the defendant's statement.

Mr. Neale declared that he merely desired to put the affair in its proper light, and to show how much had been done to provoke him.

The defendant's solicitor now said that his clients were willing and prepared to enter into sureties to appear at the sessions, there to answer to any charge Captain Marryat might think proper to prefer against them. They had no desire whatever to blink the affair, and were able to enter most fully into their defence.

Captain Marryat declared that this was the course he desired most to be pursued. He should certainly carry the case to the session.

Mr. MINSHULL said that the defendants were no doubt aware that he had a power to fine them, which he might at once do, to put an end to any further proceeding. As it seemed the wish of all parties, however, he should call upon them to find bail for their appearance at the session, themselves in 100*l.* each, and two sureties for each of them in half that amount.

Mr. Cochrane, the publisher of Waterloo-place, and another gentleman, immediately entered into the required sureties, and the defendants were discharged.

The parties then left the office.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

"34, Pall-mall, Saturday evening.

"SIR,—I observe this evening's *Courier* to contain a mistake in the police report. Speaking of the personal degradation which my brother, Mr. Johnson Neale, felt it his duty to inflict on Captain Marryat, the reporter states that the contest being finished, 'the defendants *ran away*.' Nothing can be further from the fact. My brother having put into execution his intentions towards Captain Marryat, we both remained or some minutes on the ground, waiting for a policeman to come up. None appearing my brother requested one of the by-standers to fetch the nearest individual of that force: but so far from this, an elderly gentleman stepped forward to say that as the police had not seen the assault, it was needless to wait for their arrival. Bowing to this gentleman for his friendly suggestion, my brother distinctly wished Captain Marryat 'good-morning' and at a pace of deliberate walk we withdrew. There are many statements in Captain Maryat's affidavit which are not correct. Our meeting was totally accidental; I carried an umbrella, and a stick. I had no intention of taking any part in the assault. The only material blows received by my brother were those struck on the head when Captain Marryat had him down. He was not knocked down, but stumbling on a heap of stones he fell.

"I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
Observer.] "MELVILLE NEALE."

(From the Examiner, November 16.)

We copy the following from the *Globe*, without vouching for its accuracy in any way:—

"The case of assault brought before the Bow-street magistrates on Saturday, by Captain Marryat, against two individuals (brothers) named Neale, originated from a critique in the *Metropolitan* on a novel, the 'Port Admiral,' written by one of the defendants, and which was there characterised as 'a rascally production.' Several months after a correspondence on the subject arose between the parties, and on his being pressed Captain Marryat stated that the only change he would make in the discription of the work was to describe it as the 'production of a rascal.' Captain Marryat refused to meet his antagonist, on the ground that he used false representations in calling himself 'a Patrician,' and that, having never held higher office in the service than that of a master's assistant, he could not be met as a gentleman. Mr. Neale, on the other hand, accused Captain Marryat of breach of confidence in divulging his name; which, however, was never mentioned in the article the subject of dispute. The Captain says that his opponent became an attorney's clerk after he left the naval service; and the rejoinder to this, on the other side, is that he (Mr. N.) is a member of Lincoln's inn; which fact, he adds, 'sufficiently, vouches for his birth and education as a gentleman's.' Mr. Neale denies that he and his brother ran off immediately after the assult on Captain Marryat."

THE BLIND MAN'S BIBLE.—We have before us, in a good sized quarto volume, the Gospel of St. Mark, printed, or rather embossed, for the use of the blind. This is the first book that has been prepared in this country on this plan. It is the handiwork of Mr. Snider, the gentleman who acts as secretary to the institution, and is a beautiful illustration if not fulfilment of the prophecy that the "blind shall see." This admirable specimen of the art of embossed letters is worthy the attention of the curious.—*Philadelphia (United States) Gazette.*

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